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Astragalus Plattensis, var. *Tennesseensis*, is also common here.
Ottawa, Ill. H. L. BOLTWOOD.

§ 90. **Florida Ferns.**—Mr. A. H. Curtiss, Jacksonville, Fla., has sent us a set of his second fascicle of Southern Ferns. The specimens have the perfection for which Mr. Curtiss's preparations are famous, and, as will be seen by the following enumeration, are of particular interest: 1. *Pteris longifolia*, L.; 2. *P. Cretica*, L.; 3. *P. aquilina*, var. *caudata*, the specimen consisting of lowest divisions of lowest branches of plants 6–8 feet high; 4. *P. serrulata*, L. f., from the grounds of Charleston College; 5. *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, L.; 6. *Asplenium dentatum*, L.; 7. *A. firmum*, Kunze; 8. *A. parvulum*, Mart. & Gale.; 9. *A. myriophyllum*, Presl; 10. The unheralded *Aspidium trifoliatum*, Swz., from Western Florida; and, 11. *Aneimia adiantifolia*, Swz.

The price of the set, post paid, is \$1.50, 25 cents off for extra copies in one package. Mr. Curtiss also offers a second series of his first fascicle, minus *Ceratopteris*, nearly all from different localities, for \$1.25.

§ 91. **Botanical Literature.**—*The Marine Algae of New England and Adjacent Coast.* By W. G. Farlow, M.D. (Reprinted from Report of U. S. Fish Commission) 8vo, pp. 210, with 15 plates. Washington, 1881.—This long needed addition to our cryptogamic literature, although originally presented as a "report," is in reality a manual, which, in a compact and more or less popular form, gives descriptions of the different orders and species of sea-weeds (exclusive of the Diatoms) found on our coast between Eastport, Me., and the State of New Jersey; and, by means of which, any person visiting the seashore within the limits just named can readily determine any of the forms that may be found. To facilitate the work of determination, and to enable amateurs who are little or not at all acquainted with our sea-weeds to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the genera to which the collected specimens are to be referred, an artificial key to genera is appended to the descriptive portion of the text. Following the introduction, which gives a résumé of the literature relating to American marine algae and an account of the distribution of our species, there is a short but comprehensive sketch of the general structure and classification of sea-weeds, which will prove of special value to the student, inasmuch as there is no generally accessible book in the English language which gives a good account of the modern views of classification and structure of these cryptogams. This portion of the work concludes with full directions for collecting and preparing sea-weeds, and then follow the descriptions of the orders, genera and species. The descriptions of the species are exceedingly perspicuous, and, in framing them, it has evidently been the author's intention, by avoiding technicality, to make his work as valuable to the amateur collector as to the scientific botanist.

No one who contemplates visiting the coast for the purpose of collecting marine algae can well afford to go unprovided with this work, which, we are informed, has been placed on sale at Mr. Geo. A. Bates's Naturalists' Bureau, Salem. Mass.

Uj Vagy Kevesbbé Ismert Szömöröcsögfélék. Phalloidei novi vel minus cogniti. By C. Kalchbrenner. (From the Memoirs of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) 8vo, pp. 23, with 3 colored plates. Budapest, 1880.—The immediate object which the author had in view in the preparation of this memoir was to bring to the attention of botanists several interesting species of the *Phalloidei* which had been sent him and which proved to be new to science; but, in giving descriptions and colored figures of these, he has also taken occasion to propose a somewhat modified grouping of the known genera into families, and to give a list of such genera and species as were either overlooked by Schlechtendal or have been detected and described since the appearance of the latter's monograph* of the order in 1861. Mr. Kalchbrenner first divides the order into two sections: (1) *Exospori*, including species in which the sporiferous mass is seated on a pileus discrete from the stipe (*Mitrati*), or on a pileus confluent with the stipe (*Capitati*); and (2) *Endospori*, comprehending species whose stipe divides into simple or anastomosing laciniae, which are always joined at the apex (*Conjugati*), or into free and radiating laciniae (*Liberati*). This arrangement gives rise to four families: I. *Exospori mitrati*=*Phallei*, Fr.; II. *Exospori capitati*=*Corynitei*, Kalchbr.; III. *Endospori conjugati*=*Clathrei*, Fr.; IV. *Endospori liberati*=*Lysurei*, Fr. The author remarks that the "Father of Mycology, E. Fries, and those authors who follow him, have adopted but three families of the *Phalloidei*, but to these I have thought a fourth should be added for the reception of *Symbium* (*sic*) and of those cognate species which have been more recently described."

Since the time of Fries's arrangement of the *Phalloidei*, several new genera and many new species have been described, and, while this may possibly necessitate a still further division of the order, it is unfortunate that Mr. Kalchbrenner, in attempting to supply such a want, should have grouped together in his new family (*Corynitei*) so incongruous genera as *Corynites*, B. & C., *Simblum*, Klotzsch, *Foetidaria*, St. Hil., and *Kalchbrennera*, Berk. We have already, in a former note,† suggested that the genus *Corynites* has very weak claims to be regarded as generically distinct from *Cynophallus*; the two alleged characters upon which it is founded are not at all constant, and, even supposing that they were, one of them—the perforation at the apex—is trivial at the best. At all events, *Corynites* belongs to the family *Phallei*. Placing the genus *Simblum* (or *Symbium*,‡ as the author invariably spells it) and the unknown, although apparently closely allied genus *Foetidaria*,|| in the same family with *Corynites*

* *Linnaea*, Vol. xv. † This Journal, Vol. vii, p. 30.

‡ Nomen ab *σῑμβλον*, *favus*.—Klotzsch in Hook. Bot. Misc. ii, p. 164.

|| No specimen nor drawing to illustrate this genus proposed by St. Hilaire was preserved, and the sole species, *coccinea*, is known only from a description in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (2 ser., viii, p. 263). The genus is clearly the same as *Simblum*. St. Hilaire's description of the capitulum—"composé d'un réseau double, à mailles inégales, et qui semble formé d'une espèce de cordonnet," etc., seems to have puzzled botanists. Schlechtendal thinks that the expression *réseau double* means a double network, or, in other words, one network within another, but it is probable that the author refers to the doubling laterally of the branches which compose the network. An example of this structure may be seen in the capitulum of *Simblum rubescens*, in Pl. I, Vol. vii of the BULLETIN.

was a very bad mistake; for, in the first place, *Simblum* is endosporous, and, in the second, it can only be regarded as a stipitate *Ileodictyon*, and hence must be relegated to the family *Clathrei*. The genus *Kalchbrennera* is somewhat anomalous and appears to have little affinity with any of the genera belonging to the three Friesian families of the *Phalloidei*. Messrs. Welwitsch and Currey, who described the first species known, referred it to the genus *Lysurus*, but an inspection of the figure given by them, and of the beautiful colored one given by Mr. Kalchbrenner, shows that those authors were undoubtedly mistaken. If a fourth family of the order is to be formed, the genus *Kalchbrennera* is the one, and the only one, to constitute it until the discovery of other forms which are allied to it.

In concluding a list of such genera and species as do not occur in Schlechtendal's monograph, the author remarks: "As far as I have been able to ascertain from the sources at my command, there are 60 species of *Phalloidei* known," although he regards it probable that a few more species may have been described in periodicals to which he has not had access. The list includes the name of 15 species; but, further on, among the forms credited to Australia, there occurs the name of still another, which was omitted by Schlechtendal. To these sixteen species, we may add the following, which Mr. Kalchbrenner has overlooked: *Phallus phalloideus*, Berk. (Java); *P. truncatus*, Berk. (India); *Hymenophallus roseus*, De Ces. (Borneo); *Cynophallus bambusinus*, Zolling. (Java); *Corynites elegans*, Mont. (Colombo); *Clathrus delicatus*, B. & Br. (Ceylon); *Laternea pusilla*, B. & C. (Cuba); and *Lysurus Archeri*, Berk. (Tasmania).

In the geographical distribution of the order we notice that *Colus hirudinosus*, Cav. & Sech., is assigned to South America; it was, however, detected by its authors in the vicinity of Toulon, France.

The new species, beautifully figured in colors, in the three plates accompanying Mr. Kalchbrenner's paper are: *Kalchbrennera Tuckii*, Berk.; *Anthurus Woodii*, MacOw.; *A. Muellermanus*, Kalchbr.; *Cynophallus papuasius*, Kalchbr.; and a new variety (var. *discolor*) of *Dictyophallus aurantiacus*, Mont. If the section of the *Cynophallus* is correctly given the plant can scarcely be referred to that genus.

Grevillea, for June, contains: 'New British Fungi,' by M. C. Cooke; 'Fungi on Eucalyptus,' by M. C. Cooke and H. W. Harkness; 'Fungi Macowaniani,' by Rev. C. Kalchbrenner; 'Australian Fungi,' by M. C. Cooke; and 'Mimicry in Fungi,' by M. C. Cooke.

In the *Botanical Gazette*, for July, Dr. Rothrock has an article on 'Home and Foreign methods of Teaching Botany'; Dr. Engelmann describes some new species of North American Plants; Mr. C. H. Peck describes some new species of Fungi; Prof. W. W. Bailey records a case of doubling in the flowers of *Epigaea repens*; and several other correspondents communicate notes of interest.

In *Hedwigia*, for May, Dr. George Winter has some 'Notices of a few Discomycetes.' The June and July numbers have as yet failed to reach us. Dr. Winter, the editor, informs us that his address, from August, 1881 to April, 1882, will be Emilienstrasse, 18, Leipzig, Saxony, whither he goes to continue the *Exsiccati* of the late Dr. Rabenhorst.